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Tel. 254.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1840

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
CARRIED EVERY
WEEK-DAY
Outbound use Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) is sent
part of the week-day
per annum

No. 17,143.

號九廿月四年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
Tel. 618.

NOTICE
ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC OR
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE ISSUED THE MARKS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, Ltd.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £4,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,497,500.
II—Reserve Funds £3,337,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,947,890.
Sinking Fund Account £18,230.
£23,970,367.
Reversion Fire Branch £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches £1,141,593.
Reversion Marine Department £37,239.
Other Reserves £78,940.
£23,970,367.
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.50 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Return tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Conspicuous order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DAI, successor of
the late HEN TING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TEARS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES. W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO. LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

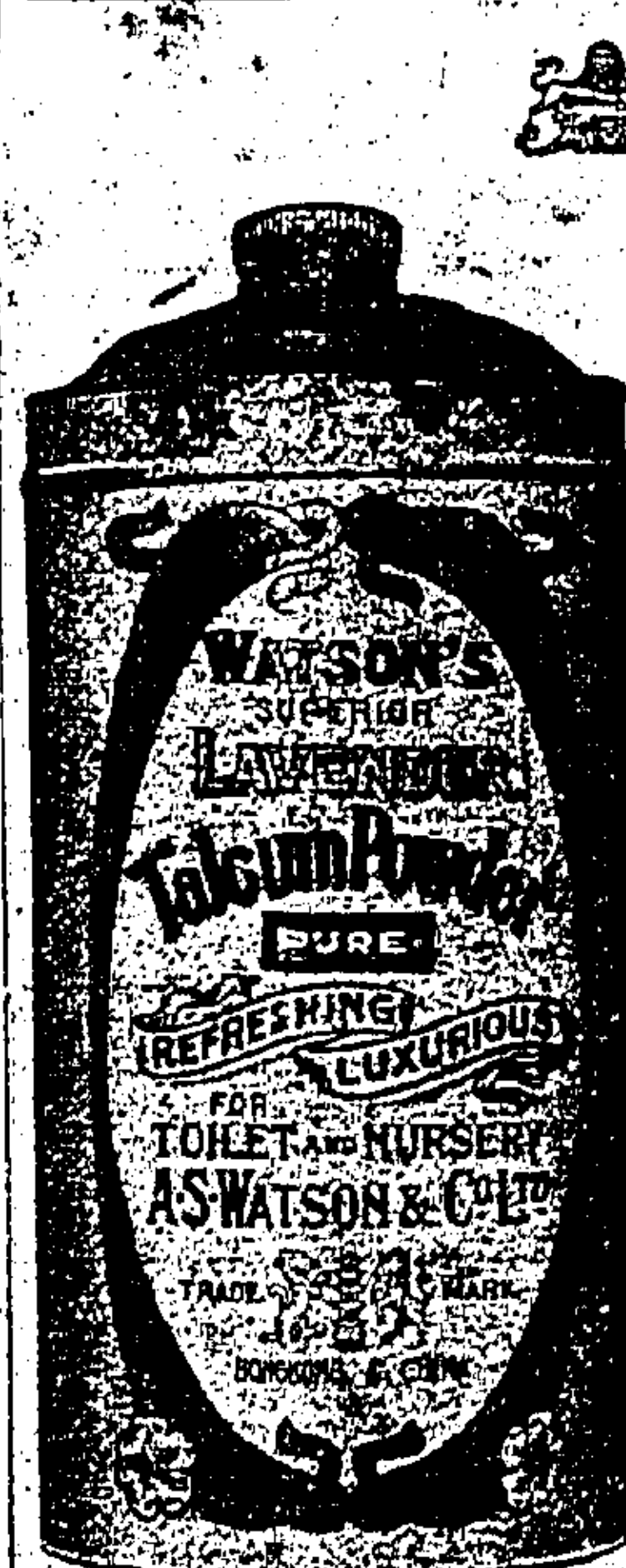
THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised Passage
Fares between Hongkong & Canton will come into force on 29th March, 1918.

	Dayboats.	Nightboats.
Saloon, Single	\$5.00	\$7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.80
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling public a special
1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11 and Chinese Currency \$11.80
available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also
be issued.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
9 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popu-
lar as our well-known Laven-
der Water. Blended with the
Purest and Softest Powder, is
the Sweet Fragrance of Laven-
der, and the Effect on the Skin
is Delightfully Cooling and
Soothing.

1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Tel. 16

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5" to 18" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Oil-Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to—

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

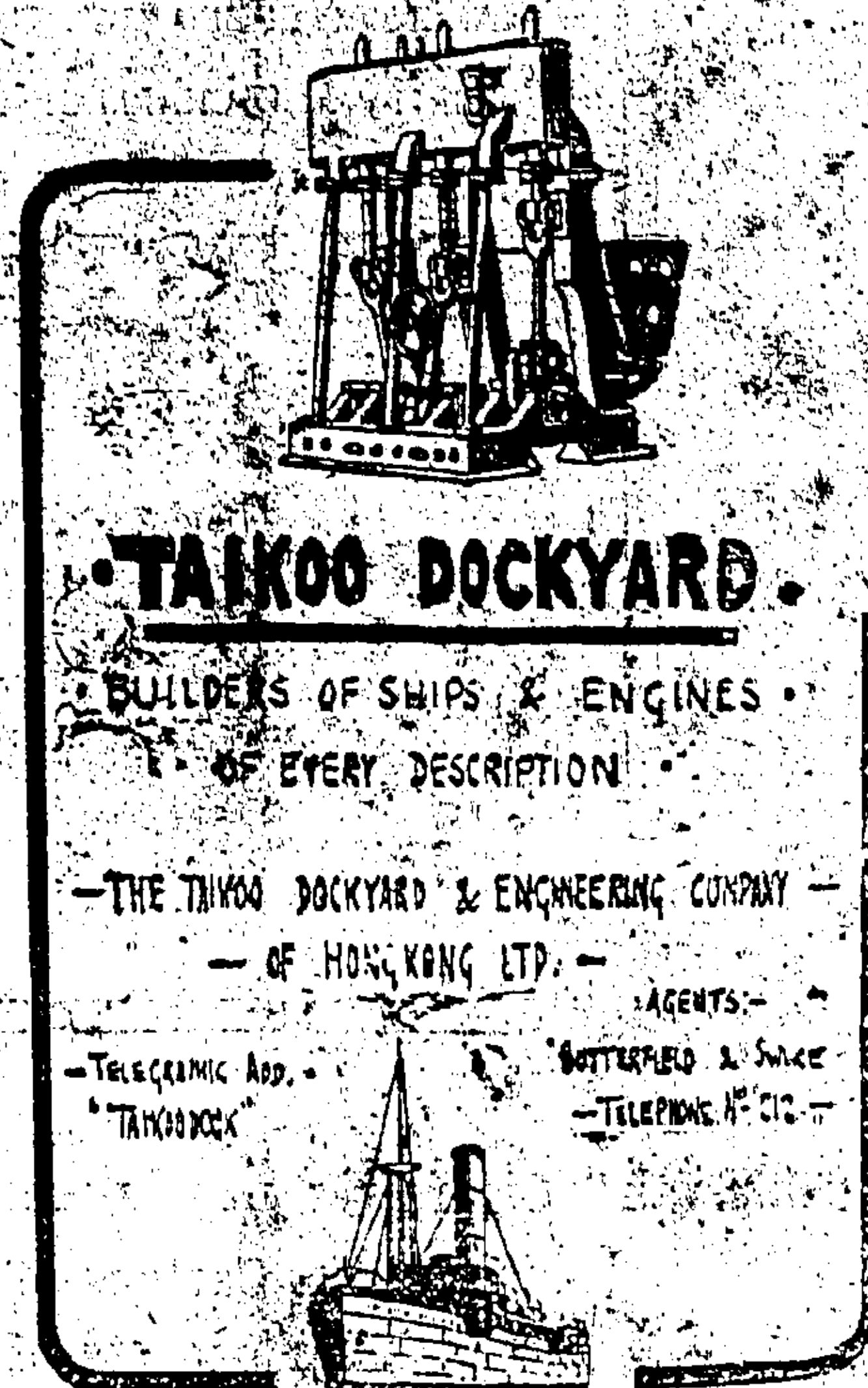
Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We have two Slipways and six accommodation dry docks
of 300 feet long.
Town Office, 48, COLLEGE ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 48.
Wharf Office, 10, KOWLOON, KOWLOON. Telephone No. 10.
Batteries furnished on application.
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES



YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just Arrived

SMART SUMMER SUITINGS.

Linen, Cotton, Silk, Alpaca, and
Serge, etc.

We have an Up-to-Date

TAILORING DEPT.

Fit Guaranteed

Price Moderate.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

34, Queen's Road Central.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 75 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the China Mail.

ENEMY'S GREAT LOSSES. EXTRAORDINARY DEPRESSION IN GERMANY.

CAN THEY CONTINUE THE
OFFENSIVE?

AMSTERDAM, April 28.
The extraordinary nervousness and
depression in Germany owing to the
losses in the Western offensive is
revealed remarkably and frankly by
an article by Captain von Salzmann
in the 'Vossische Zeitung' in which
he endeavours to restore the lost
confidence of Germans by emphasising
the importance of the capture of
Kemmel Hill.

Captain von Salzmann enumerates
a few of the series of rumours current
in Germany. All these stories are
prefaced by the remark "In the
Reichstag it is said," and he proceeds
to say: "Our losses have been enor-
mous. The offensive in the West
has arrived at a deadlock. The
enemy is much stronger than the
Supreme Army Command assumed.
We are unable to continue the offen-
sive, owing to lack of horses."

Captain von Salzmann says "the
whole region before Ypres is a great
lake, and, therefore, impassable.
The whole country between our
Amiens front and Paris is mined and
will be blown up." Captain von
Salzmann continues: The people
have begun to lose their nerve. Re-
plying in the Reichstag the War
Minister said something like this:
"It goes without saying that there
are big losses in such a struggle; the
losses on one part of the front were
very heavy, two-thirds of the com-
pany leaders of many regiments have
fallen." It is said that a certain
Deputy thereupon told his electors in
a North German town that: "The
War Minister has openly declared
our losses to be so heavy that the
offensive must be abandoned."

GHASTLY ENEMY LOSSES IN THE WEST.

THE COMING AWAKENING.

AMSTERDAM, April 28.
The papers have been apprehensive
lest the German militarists, who
favour very rough treatment to
Holland, may effect Herr von Kuehl-
mann's fall, but the latest advices
from Germany indicate that the
ghastly losses on the Western offen-
sive are causing an anti-militarist
reaction.

The Catholic 'Tyd's' correspondent
in Germany says: "It will depend
upon the course of events how far
the reaction against the increased
power of the Militarists will make
itself felt. As the extent of the huge
sacrifices in the West becomes known
they will evoke everywhere fresh dis-
quiet and distrust and will even be
manifested in newspaper offices, the
Reichstag and the Lobbies. When
the energetic participation of the
Americans in the war, signifies the
Government's prophecy that sub-
stantiation will prevent the transport
of the American troops and war
material to France, this disappoint-
ment will assume a sharper form."

The 'Cologne Gazette' says: Gen-
eral Wrbrowsky speaking to the Com-
mittee of the Reichstag, forced to
the remark that the War Ministry
admitted to a secret sitting of the
Committee the unusually high losses
in the Western offensive. General
Wrbrowsky denied that any state-
ment was ever made.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MINOR ACTIVITY.

WORK OF THIRD CORPS AT
VILLERS BRETONNEUX.

LONDON, April 27.
10.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports—
The enemy captured a post in the
neighbourhood of Festubert.
Our machine-gun and rifle fire
broke a local attack westward of
Meuville. The enemy did not reach
our trenches.

Our artillery effectively engaged
the infantry assembling eastward of
Villers Bretonneux.

The mist interfered with flying.
Our infantry brought down two low-
fliers.
The Press Bureau states that
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has
congratulated the Commander of the
Third Corps and his troops on their
successful and important operations
at Villers Bretonneux.

BRITISH RE-CAPTURE VOORMEZEELE.

LONDON, April 28.
12.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports—
The enemy captured Voormezele
last evening, but a counter-attack
early in the night drove him out.
The enemy again attacked later in
the same locality.

There was local fighting all night
on both sides of the Ypres Comines
Canal.

We raided southward of Gavrelle
and the Lens and Hill 70 sectors,
taking 50 prisoners, four machine-
guns and a trench mortar.

We repulsed an attempted raid
northward of Baillieux.

Reciprocal artillery firing on the
battle-fronts is active.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, April 28.
12.45 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—
There was no infantry action to-
day.

Artillery firing continued lively
south of the Somme on both sides
of the Avre.

There was a violent bombardment
in the region of La Fère and the
Cœuvres-Chambettes front.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, April 28.

A wireless German official report
on the evening of the 27th inst.
says:—

The English have abandoned fur-
ther parts of Flanders. We have
reached a line south-westward of
Langemark, Verlorenhoek and
Hooge Zillebeke.

LONDON, April 27.

A wireless German official report
states:—

We reached the eastern border
of Woormezeele.

British and French attempts to
re-capture Mount Kemmel broke
down heavily.

Old-fashioned strong French attacks
against Hagard Wood and north-
ward of Lure brook failed.

(Continued on Page 8.)

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
General Auctioneers
Shares, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Cable and
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
TUESDAY,
the 30th April, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.
Comprising—
Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Blankets.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 25, 1918. 259

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
TUESDAY,
the 30th April, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Bedsteads and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dining Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c., Bath Room Fittings, Sundry Electric-Fitted Ware.
Electric Bedding Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safes, Several Carpets, &c., &c.
3 PIANOS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 25, 1918. 260

PUBLIC AUCTION
THE Undersigned have received instructions from T. K. DIALY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,
ON
MONDAY,
the 6th May, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE BOOKS,
Including Books on Shakespeare, "Transactions of the New Shakespeare Society," Tasso's illustrated "Life of Christ," the Works of Swinburne, Tennyson, Paterson, Dowden, William Morris, Edwin Arnold, Dickens, Meredith, &c., &c., many French Authors, including Works by Hugo, Georges Sand, Lamartine, Maupassant, Zola, Paulsen, Leconte de Lisle, Renan, Remy de Gourmont, &c., &c., Works on General Constitutional and Legal History, Books on Mathematics, Science, &c., miscellaneous collection of Latin and Greek Classics, several well-known Dictionaries (French, Italian, Portuguese, Greek), Books by authoritative writers on Russia, Egypt and Palestine.
And
One LARGE BOOK CASE.
Catalogue will be issued.
On view from Saturday, 4th May.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 25, 1918. 247

AUCTION.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 1st May, 1918, at 11 a.m., at No. 8, Fair View, Nathan Road, Kowloon,
THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c.,
therein contained.
Comprising—
Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Glass Ware, Plates, Dinner Services, etc., etc.
Bedroom Furniture, (practically new), comprising Double and Single Brass, Brass-mounted and Teakwood Beds, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Bookcases, Desks, etc., etc., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Cabinet Gramophone and a large number of Records.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 23, 1918. 234

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
\$50 and \$100—PEARL EARRINGS: 12-14, \$950 and \$1000—PEARL THREAD NECKLACE. Apply from 12-2 and 4-7 p.m. Lieutenant of Russian Navy SNARSKI, Room 68, King Edward Hotel.
FOR SALE.
"GALESEND," 100 THE PEAK, 6 Rooms. Apply C. H. GALE, P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 277

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little usage.
Hull Teakwood
Length, water-line 29' 9"; over all 33' 6"
Beam 7' 6"
Draft 3' 6"
Motor "Scripps," Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

TO LET.
TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE No. 41 The Peak, for the Summer months.
Apply—
C. McI. MESSER, Police Office.
Hongkong, April 19, 1918. 344

TO LET.
RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 309

TO LET.
OFFICES in York Building.
LUSTLEIGH, 67 The Peak.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2008

RIOT IN SHANGHAI.
RICKSHA COOLIES IN REVOLT.
TRAM CARS ATTACKED AND DAMAGED.
There was a riot among ricksha coolies at Shanghai on the 17th. The coolies have a grievance against the Tramway Co. They fear that if the Company is granted certain extensions which they have recently applied for, the number of ricksha licenses in the settlement will be considerably reduced. As a matter of fact, the *Mowrey* learns on the best authority, that instead of there being any intention of reducing the number of ricksha licenses, these have been increased of late, or are just about to be increased, by no less than 500.
Another thing which evidently "annoyed" the ricksha coolies is the recent establishment on the Bund, opposite the Palace Hotel, of what may be termed a ricksha "barrier." This has been erected for the purpose of traffic regulation, in order to prevent, say, half a dozen coolies running across the road to obtain a single "fare," and also in order to prevent accidents, which have been fairly numerous in the past.
The above two reasons—there may be others—evidently led to the exciting events, which occurred between 8.15 and 9 o'clock in the morning in the vicinity of the Sinza, Carter and Avenue Road. The Shanghai Tramway Company were the chief sufferers, damage being done to seven of their cars and also four trailers, to the extent of over \$1,200.
The mob of coolies is said to have numbered upwards of 400.
Whether coolies on Sinza Road, carrying away garbage, were first intimidated, and were compelled to empty the contents of their barrows on to the tramway track, thus preventing the trams from passing up and down the road, or the cars coming to a standstill, the ringleaders of the mob, who were armed with huge lumbos, stones, and other weapons, entered the cars, turned out all the passengers and proceeded to smash every window of the cars. The police from Sinza station were promptly on the scene and while they were in the act of quelling these disorders, the crowd in the Carter Road and Avenue Road vicinity started to hold up the cars running between Bubing Wai and Shanghai. The cars on this route are therefore bound for Shanghai, were occupied by foreigners—chiefly women and children—who narrowly escaped being injured. The police in this vicinity were few in number, and it was only with the assistance of a number of civilians that a very dangerous situation was overcome within a very short time.
Several shots were fired by both police and civilians and the angry crowd made a quick disappearance west along Avenue Road and along Carter Road. Inspector Aiers, who was unarmed, was chased by the mob along Carter Road, and was in imminent danger of his life when Chief Inspector Aiers came to his assistance. Aiers fired his revolver at the opportune moment, and shot one of the assailants.
Although three men—all ricksha coolies—were injured by bullet wounds, and one has since died.
The Sinza police took three of the ringleaders into custody at the time, and a fourth man was subsequently arrested by the police in the Hongkong district.
The affair looked exceedingly ominous for some little time, but the firing of a revolver shot had the desired effect, and all danger was over by about nine o'clock.
Many foreigners were passengers on the attacked cars. Mr. T. G. Smeaton of Jardine, Matheson and Company, and Mr. W. A. L. Pardon of the Public Works Department were threatened by rioters, the timely arrival of armed police officers preventing trouble; while other passengers were Messrs. G. H. Wright, W. L. Merriman and Cameron, Messrs. Keast. None of the passengers were hurt, the mob ordering them from the cars and proceeding with the wrecking. Every window in seven cars and four trailers was demolished.
Six units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps were on duty all night to prevent a further outbreak.

The Minister of National Service has announced that there is no agreement between the British and Portuguese Governments for the calling up of British subjects of military age resident in Portugal. The number of Portuguese residents in England is very small.
AUCTION.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
ON
TUESDAY,
the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,
THE VERY VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
Situate in Parker Road at The Peak and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as "TUSCULUM" and garden and tennis court, thereto attached.
IN ONE LOT
Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29,750 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 76 years.
Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HANSTON,
1 Des Vaux Road Central, Tender Solicitors.
OR TO
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 25th, 1918. 242

THE DOG, CAT AND POULTRY SHOW.
We gave the awards in the Dog Section in our issue of Saturday evening. The awards in the other Sections were as follows:—
CAT SECTION.
Class 1, Persian—1, Mrs. Gegg's "Empress Josephine."
Class 2, Siamese—1, Mrs. R. L. Bridger's "General Smuts"; 2, Miss Angel Ormiston's "Albert."
Championship for best cat in show—Mrs. Gegg's "Empress Josephine."
POULTRY SECTION.
Class 1, Leghorn cocks—1, Mr. F. H. Dillon; 2, Mr. F. H. Dillon.
Class 2, Leghorn hens—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza; 2, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza; 3, Mr. F. H. Dillon; v.h.c., Mr. E. V. M. de Souza.
Class 3, Plymouth Rock cocks—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.
Class 4, Plymouth Rock hens—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto; 2, Mr. Leo Longinotto; v.h.c., Mr. R. Basso.
Class 5, Black Minorca cocks—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.
Class 6, Black Minorca hens—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto; 2, Mr. Leo Longinotto.
Class 7, Brahma hens—No awards.
Class 8, Blue Andalusian hens—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.
Class 9, Orpington hens—No awards.
Class 10, Rhode Island red hens—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza.
Class 11, White-crested Polish hens—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.
Class 12, Unclassified cocks—Mr. Leo Longinotto, blue Andalusian.
Class 13, Unclassified hens—Mrs. Stabb's Langshan.
Class 14, Leghorn pens (1 cock, 2 hens)—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza.
Class 15, Plymouth Rock pens—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.
Class 16, Black Minorca pens—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.
Class 17, Unclassified pens—Mr. Leo Longinotto, blue Andalusian.
Exhibitor with most entries of exhibition class—Mr. Leo Longinotto.
Best cock in show—Mr. Leo Longinotto.
Best hen in show—Mr. Leo Longinotto.
Best pen in show—Mr. Leo Longinotto.
PICKING SECTIONS.
Class 1, Homer cocks—Mr. J. G. Kynoch.
Class 2, Homer hens—Mr. J. G. Kynoch.
Class 3, Pekinese—No entries.
Lady REES-DAVIES distributed the prizes.
MR. WILLIAM REES-DAVIES said: Ladies and Gentlemen—I have the privilege, on behalf of my wife, of tendering her sincere congratulations to the successful winners of the prizes today. We are proud of our horse-raising; we have our flower shows; and we have all forms of sports; and I am glad to see that in recent years we are adding to them a dog show, a cat show, and a poultry show—(Applause.) As regards the Dog Show, this year, I think I express my opinion in saying that, although the numbers were not quite as large as we should have liked to see, the quality of the dogs exhibited is exceptionally good—(Applause.) As regards the Poultry class, I confess that I am not by any means a good judge, but I am told that the poultry shown are exceptionally good—it is, at any rate, easy to say of Mr. Longinotto that he certainly is a great asset to the Colony as a good judge of dogs; he is also an extremely good taker of prizes for poultry—(Laughter.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, man's best friend, next to his wife, is his dog—(laughter)—and I sincerely hope that the show, which was started and has been supported by the hard-working committee which we have at present, will be carried forward successfully under the auspices of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Gegg. I can assure you, from my own personal knowledge, that Mr. Gegg has devoted a great deal of time to ensuring the success of the show, and we all owe him a hearty vote of thanks. Ladies and gentlemen, while praising on my wife's behalf, her congratulations to the prize-winners, I ask you to join with me in giving three hearty cheers to the Honorary Secretary—(Applause and cheers).
Mr. Gegg, on behalf of the Committee, presented Lady REES-DAVIES with a silver vase containing a bouquet of flowers.
Mr. Gegg subsequently put up for auction, in aid of War Charities, some pigeons, rabbits and two sittings of eggs. The sum of \$100 was realized.

The Graves Commission has announced that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has agreed to write suitable memorial inscriptions for the monuments of fallen soldiers.
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THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c.
at Hughes & Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Linens, &c. at Hughes & Hough's.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

WEDNESDAY, May 1—
9.15 p.m.—Italian War Films at
Victoria Theatre.

THURSDAY, May 2—
Noon.—Annual General Meeting of
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

FRIDAY, May 3—
Noon.—Extraordinary General Meeting
of Hongkong Ice Company.

SATURDAY, May 4—
Noon.—Hongkong Electric Co. meeting.

SUNDAY, May 5—
1 p.m.—Sale by auction of "The
Columbus" Parker House by Mr. Geo. P.
Lamport.

United States Ambassador had been suggesting to the Chinese Government the appointment of an official of the highest rank to suppress bandits and to renege the foreign captives, but the Chinese Government apparently views the matter quite differently to what the foreigner does. This is not by any means the only instance in the recent history of China in which successful brigandage has been the passport to high military posts in the Chinese army. There have been some notable instances of this in the neighbouring province of Kwangtung during the past few years. The story of this brigandage in China and of the grotesque manner in which the Government attempts to suppress it, form an all-sufficing commentary on the deplorable weakness of the Government of China.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The London Gazette announces that the Military Medal has been bestowed on Naik Tika Khan, of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion.

There were six cases of cerebro-spinal fever and four deaths in the Colony on Saturday. The total number of cases for the week was 53, and the deaths 45.

Holders of winning numbers in the Tombola are requested to bring their numbers to the Tombola Store not later than by noon to-morrow (Tuesday).

The third and last performance of "Witness for the Defence" in aid of the St. George's Day Fund, was given before a large house on Saturday night, and the actors received a very gratifying demonstration of the public appreciation of their very fine work.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Sir Robert Ho Tung, \$100.00
Messrs. Lo and Lo, 20.00

An interim dividend for the year 1917, at the rate of 15 per cent. upon the Paid-up Capital has been declared by the North-China Insurance Co., Ltd. Warrants for 15s. per share, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ex. 4/5 per Tael will be issued on 1st May.

La Polignac de Pekin reports the arrival in Peking of Compt. Tembrun, with his wife and family, as French military attaché, to replace Compt. de Laporade who will now remain solely at Tokio. The new officer came out via America, and has seen service at the Front. Captain Pellot, now at Harbin, will remain as assistant attaché.

Local chess players will be interested to learn that Mr. P. W. Sergeant (formerly of Hongkong) tied with two others in the tournament for the Championship of the City of London Chess Club. A triangular tournament is to be played to decide the Championship.

The tragic death of Mrs. Spunn, No. 1 Young Allen Terrace, Shanghai, took place last Monday morning with painful suddenness. During a thunderstorm, Mrs. Spunn was awakened by a bright flash of lightning and a loud roll of thunder, as a result of which she started up in bed, gave a cry and fell back dead.

The Peking Leader states that ex-President Li Yuan-hung has returned to the Government the monthly allowance amounting to \$15,000 for five months which was presented to him by President Feng Kuo-chang, saying that if a retired President should receive a monthly allowance it would be too heavy a burden for the nation to bear.

In a motor-car accident at Shanghai last week, Mr. E. Denegri, Mrs. Denegri and Miss Frances Denegri were injured. The two younger children, who were also in the car, escaped. The injuries sustained by Mrs. and Miss Denegri necessitated their removal to hospital. The colliding car belonged to Mr. Brodie Clarke, which had only two occupants at the time—the chauffeur and another Chinese. The chauffeur is being charged at the Mixed Court with reckless and furious driving.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

FOURTH DAY'S HEARING.

The hearing of the case in which Li Hong Mi is proceeding against the Government with a view to the cancellation of an order of deportation, was resumed this morning.

The Attorney General said that their Lordships had asked, on the first day's hearing, whether the Deportation Ordinance of 1917 had been confirmed. Confirmation was received that very day and a dispatch had arrived to the effect that His Majesty had not been advised to exercise his powers of disallowance.

Mr. Pollock said before he proceeded with his arguments he would like to deal with the meaning of the words in the Ordinance of "Governor-in-Council," "Governor in Executive Council" and "Governor with advice of Executive Council."

Mr. Pollock then read the clause dealing with this in the Interpretation Ordinance which showed the terms implied that the Governor is acting with the advice of the Council.

Their Lordships agreed.

That concluded Mr. Pollock's arguments.

The Attorney General then dealt with the matter of the plaintiff's objection to the second amendment in the statement of defence. He said that the objection to the amendment taken up by the other side was that they were embarrassed by it. The question was really raised at quite an early stage; even at the time when a special case was being considered, the special case being merely a statement of facts, and not pleadings. At that time the Government took up the position embodied in the amendment; that these matters could not be disclosed for the reason that the proceedings were confidential.

The Attorney General referred to correspondence in support of this and pointed out that the very same position was taken up in the statement of defence in paragraph 9.

The point was then argued at some length. The Puseine Judge then pointed out that long before the Government considered the matter there was certain evidence of matters or facts being done by the plaintiff. The fact that these matters were considered by the Governor-in-Council to be confidential did not cover the anterior position taken up by the amendment.

The point was again left over for discussion. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., then opened the case for the defence. He said that he had been asked to open the case generally on both the facts and the law. He would deal with it as it naturally fell, under the two main heads of the plaintiff's allegations. The first contention was that the Ordinance, *in ultra vires* and the second was that certain acts of the defendants are *ultra vires* the Ordinance. In the matter of special procedure laid down by the Ordinance they had first to consider the power of the local legislature. As a preliminary to that, Council thought it would be convenient to advert shortly to the history of the Deportation Ordinance in Hongkong. Mr. Sharp proceeded to sketch the history of deportation from 1857, when it applied only to Chinese, down to the Ordinance of 1917, which included a certain class of British Subjects and under which the present case was being brought. Mr. Sharp said he would read an extract from Mr. Norton Kyshe's History of the Laws of Hongkong.

Mr. Pollock:—Your Lordships, I do not think we want to know what Norton Kyshe says.

Mr. Sharp:—I think it will be of use to read it; and I have a reason for everything I shall do.

Proceedings, Mr. Sharp said there had been no fundamental change in the principle of the Ordinance, from 1857 up to the present day. The matter had been left to the Governor-in-Council, and the procedure had been of a confidential character. They were not aware of any change since deportation first came into practice in the Colony. Such large powers should be exercised with very great care. The Legislature had seen fit to impose this duty on the Governor-in-Council, relying on the Governor-in-Council to act with a proper sense of its responsibility. The reason he said that was because right through the Ordinance says "left to the opinion of the Governor-in-Council." The phrase occurs with great frequency, and it imposes upon it the whole character and intention of the Ordinance. Every point arising for consideration is left to the "opinion of the Governor-in-Council," every small point. His friend had said a good deal very ably about acting judicially, and his friend made use of the word in the sense that it imports

all the concomitants of a trial. He thought that was contrary to the express provisions of the Ordinance. But taking the meaning to be that the Governor-in-Council should act in accordance with the special procedure laid down by the Ordinance, then, he submitted, the Governor-in-Council does act judicially and he was sure their Lordships would not listen to an argument that he did not. If the plaintiff thought the Governor-in-Council acted in personal malice against him—he did not for a minute think that plaintiff did think so—but even if he did, he would go so far as to say that the plaintiff had no remedy in that Court. Of course, it was inconceivable that the Governor-in-Council should act in that manner, but if the plaintiff did think so, his only remedy would be through His Excellency the Governor, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Sharp then proceeded to deal at length with the Charter of Hongkong, showing the powers of the Legislature of the Colony. As their Lordships know, he said, the words "peace, order and good government" are the foundations of the legislative powers of practically all the Colonies and India. In 1855 doubts had arisen as to the validity of Colonial Laws—the very same sort of doubts as had been argued before their Lordships in the present case—and in order to remove such doubts an Imperial Act was passed called the "Colonial Laws Validity Act," the general effect of which was that it gave the sanction of the Home Parliament to Colonial legislation, subject to an exception that did not apply to the present case.

Council quoted authorities on the transcendent and absolute powers of Parliament and dealt with this matter at great length. He concluded by stating that subject to the Validity Act and subject to the assent of the King, there was no limit whatever to the legislative powers of this Colony to pass any Ordinance which in his opinion was conducive to good order. He would go further and say that supposing the King gave his assent to such an Ordinance, if the legislature wished to pass an act against one man depriving a man of his property, his civil rights and even his life, he had power to do it and no court could question it.

The Court then rose for the tiffin interval.

On resuming after tiffin, Mr. Sharp proceeded to quote authorities and precedents showing that the questions of policy, wisdom and expediency were always left to the local legislature when it was of opinion that a particular enactment was for the peace, order and good government of the Colony.

The case is proceeding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

SIR,—In reply to the four questions appearing under the heading "Topics of the Week" in Saturday's *China Mail* may I state the following facts?

1. H.E. the Governor said at the meeting that the proposed revision of the Ordinance had been inspired by himself, and that he was moved thereto by one of Bishop Norris' addresses in the Theatre Royal, Hongkong.

His Excellency also quoted a precedent from the constitution of the Shanghai Cathedral.

2, 3 and 4. The object in view is to enlarge the Church Body by adding 16 lay members whenever the question of appointing a Chaplain arises; the revision is calculated to attain that object, and it is hoped that it will bring the Church more closely in touch with the people. As His Excellency proposed the revision it is obvious that he did not say "that the revision would be doing a great injury to the Church" as stated in your issue. He merely objected to the qualification of the additional members being made the same as that of ordinary members of the Church Body.

That qualification is as follows:—
"Male persons, not less than 21 years of age, British subjects, being communicants frequenting the public services of the Church, and registered as holders or subscribers."

The Church Body and the meeting accepted His Excellency's proposals subject to this qualification, being required for the additional members.

Yours faithfully,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

[We have no wish to continue the discussion, but if Mr. Bowley's letter states the facts then many of those who were present evidently misconceived them, and the reporters misreported what occurred. His Excellency was reported to have said that he inspired the proposal moved by Mr. Looker and seconded by Mr. Harris, not the amendment proposed by the Church Body, and His Excellency was reported to have said: "If by the amendment, before them, they were going to eliminate good Churchmen, whose only fault was that they did not communicate regularly, from sitting on the body for the selection of a chaplain, then they were doing a great injury to the Church."]

MISSIONARY KILLED BY CHINESE PIRATES.

A yacht has been attacked by pirates near Samah in Fokien Province. The Rev. H. B. C. Graham, of the Church Missionary Society, who was on board, was shot and killed.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Two Chinese youths were charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with kidnapping a small boy from a village near Canton.

The case was remanded until next Thursday.

AN OLD CRIMINAL.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning, with the theft of an oil can from a Japanese steamer in the harbour. A previous conviction being proved against him, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

A FEMALE THIEF.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the theft of a pair of gold-mounted rattan bangles and two gold rings from the wash basin of Inspector Gordon.

Inspector Gordon said the defendant went to visit the complainant at the Police quarters last Saturday but the latter was busy and did not attend to her. Defendant then went to complainant's room and stole the articles of jewellery mentioned. She admitted the theft after some pressure, and gave the names of two Chinese women whom she said had received the stolen jewellery. These women were also arrested and when they came to know that the defendant betrayed them, they assaulted her.

Mr. Wood sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

The two women were then charged with receiving stolen property.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty and accused each other of having received the stolen property.

After the evidence was heard, His Worship discharged one of the defendants and remanded the other until next week pending further inquiries.

REFUSING TO PAY THEIR FARES.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with travelling in a tram car without paying their fares, and also with assaulting a tram inspector.

It was stated that the defendants boarded a car and when called upon by the ticket collector to pay their fares they refused stating they were employees of the Tramway Co. and as such were entitled to travel free on the Company's trams. The ticket collector then referred the matter to a tram inspector and when the latter demanded that the defendants pay their fares, they assaulted him.

Defendants admitted having refused to pay their fares, but denied the assault.

After evidence was heard Mr. Dyer Ball fined the defendants \$10 each with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A Chinese pleaded guilty when charged with cruelty to cats.

Sergeant Thomas of the Police Reserve, said he saw the defendant going on board the *Fathian* carrying two baskets which contained seven cats each. The baskets were too small and it was obvious that the animals were undergoing great suffering owing to the overcrowding.

In imposing a fine on the defendant, Mr. Dyer Ball remarked that he was sorry the law did not allow him to place the defendant in the same position as the cats had been placed. Defendant was fined \$25.

A MURDER CHARGE.

Saro Din, a Javanese, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with the murder of another Javanese at Wanchai.

The case was fixed for trial to-morrow.

A FAMILY OF CRIMINALS.

A "family of criminals" was the term used by Inspector Grant at the Magistrate's this morning when charging a Chinese with the theft of a lady's coat from a theatre.

Inspector Grant said the defendant had three previous convictions against him.

THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. A handsome little young lady was first offered to the public in 1878. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. Few will find nothing better for a comfort or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favourite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief, it cures. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

high whilst all his brothers were bad characters. In fact the family generally was a criminal one.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

Another charge of unlawfully pawing the coat the stole, was preferred against the defendant. On this count he was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

THIEF SENT TO GAOL.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wolfe last Saturday with the theft of a gold watch and chain.

It was stated that the defendant, who was a servant of the complainant, stole the articles which the latter left on a dressing table. The defendant was arrested as he was attempting to pawn the articles.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

COLLISION ON THE YANGTZE.

THE PREMIER IN DANGER.

(The "China Mail" Service.)

Peking, April 27.

A gunboat collided with and sank the steamer *Kongfong*.

General Tuan (the Premier) is safe but his return to Peking is delayed.

[The Premier, apparently was travelling on the gunboat which was proceeding from Nanking to Hankow.]

A CANTON ILLICIT BOMB FACTORY BLOWN UP.

On Saturday afternoon Canton was startled by a series of explosions at a house on the West Bund. The place had evidently been used as a bomb factory, and sixteen or seventeen bombs were heard to explode in succession. The house was destroyed by the explosions and it is stated that there are about twenty casualties.

FAREWELL TO MR. AND MRS. G. PIERCY.

On Saturday evening there was a gathering of "old boys" and friends at the Diocesan School to bid goodbye to their old headmaster Mr. G. Piercy and Mrs. Piercy, who were presented with a massive and beautiful silver vase, suitably inscribed, as a token of the esteem in which they are held by the old pupils of the school and other friends.

Mr. R. H. Kotewall, one of the "old boys" made the presentation in a singularly felicitous speech and Mr. Piercy made suitable acknowledgements.

Mr. Piercy has been connected with the school for upwards of forty years and a few months ago the "old boys" and other friends gave tangible expression of their appreciation and regard for both Mr. and Mrs. Piercy by subscribing a total of \$3,000 for the purpose of endowing two scholarships at the school to be known as "The Piercy Scholarships."

THE ELECTIONS IN MACAO.

The first step in the elections of representatives of Macao to sit in the Portuguese Cortes at Lisbon took place yesterday when the vote was cast by the Deputados. Originally there were two candidates for the post of Deputado, but two or three weeks ago Dr. Cabral, a brother of Mr. C. A. Cabral of Macao, who is at present in Lisbon, was also nominated as a candidate. It was thought that the late representative, Mr. Velho Correia, who is at present with the Portuguese contingent at the Front, would be re-elected, but as nothing was heard of him it was believed that he did not desire to retain the post. The voting yesterday resulted in Dr. A. P. de Lallo heading the list with a majority of over a hundred votes over Dr. Cabral.

The election of Senator takes place to-day and it is believed that Dr. Lallo stands the best chance of being elected.

SMALL-POX IN FORMOSA.

The Consul General for Japan communicates the following:—"As there are indications of the prevalence of small-pox in Formosa, the authorities have decided, as a preventive measure, to enforce vaccination. It would be convenient, therefore, if those wishing to enter that island will have themselves vaccinated before embarkation and be provided with a certificate, if they have not done so in the previous years."

WAR FILMS AT VICTORIA THEATRE.

The public should not miss seeing the magnificent war film of the Italian Front which is to be shown at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday night. The film will be an exhibition for one night. Seats may be booked at Messrs. McIntosh's. The film is being exhibited in all Italian theatres.

SUNDAYS CABLES

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

FIERCE ENEMY ONSLAUGHTS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

FIERCE BATTLE ON THE WHOLE FRONT.

ENEMY CAPTURES DRANOUTRE AND MONT KEMMEL.

London, April 26, 11.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The battle is continuing fiercely on the whole front from the neighbourhood of Dranoutre to the Ypres-Comines Canal.

The enemy captured Dranoutre, Kemmel Hill and the village.

The enemy's attack yesterday was made in great strength by nine Divisions.

Early this morning the French and British counter-attacked and succeeded at first in making some progress and capturing prisoners. Later in the day the enemy renewed his attacks, particularly against positions from L'Ocre to La Clytte and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal.

We held all the attacks in the neighbourhoods of La Clytte and Scherpenberg, but, after severe fighting in which we repulsed a series of determined attacks with heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in pressing back our line in the direction of L'Ocre. He also progressed astride the Ypres-Comines Canal.

The French and British this morning attacked the enemy's positions in the neighbourhood of Hangard and Hangard Wood and advanced their line at certain points by heavy fighting.

AERIAL WARFARE.

SEVENTEEN ENEMY PLANES FELL.

London, April 27, 1.25 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

Mist and thunderstorms yesterday compelled our aviators to fly within a few feet of the ground.

There was reconnoitring in the neighbourhood of Kemmel. We dropped 650 bombs on Menin, Roulers, and Armentieres.

We brought down ten and drove down two machines.

Anti-aircraft guns brought down four others, while the infantry shot down another.

Two of ours are missing.

FRENCH RAID GERMAN POSITIONS.

London, April 26.

A French communiqué states:—

There was violent artillery struggle south of the Somme at night-time.

We carried out numerous raids, notably in the region of Lassigny, between Miette and the Aisne and towards Bezonvaux and Epargne.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN THE WEST.

A NEWSPAPER DENIAL.

Amsterdam, April 26.

The North-German Gazette denies that large masses of Austrian troops have been sent to the Western Front.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.

FIGHTING AT GREAT ODDS.

MAGNIFICENT STAND OF THE FRENCH.

London, April 26, 10.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 26th, says:—

The French have borne the brunt of today's fighting. Their magnificent resistance to the great numerical superiority of the enemy has caused the enemy failure to attain a decisive result. In an official report their aim was declared to be the capture of Mont Kemmel. The enemy got a substantial footing upon the commanding position of Kemmel Hill, but the French are attacking this morning and a furious battle is still raging.

Further north the Germans attacked this morning on a front extending from La Clytte to Bluff on the Ypres-Comines Canal. No particulars are available. By successfully filling in the gap at La Clytte this morning, we completed the restoration of the line eastwards of Villers Bretonneux.

The British and French launched an attack this morning from south-east of Villers Bretonneux to opposite Hangard. It is reported that the operation has made some progress.

FRENCH BEAR BRUNT OF THE FRAY.

BRITISH TROOPS DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

London, April 27, 6.5 a.m.

Correspondents state that four German mountain Divisions enveloped the French defenders on the Kemmel crest and gained it by heavy sacrifice. The enemy is now striking towards Scherpenberg, the next hill in the chain. Although the French bore the brunt of the attack, the British heavily engaged the enemy on either side. One body of the British left Kemmel Hill and were apparently surrounded in the first hour of attack, the fog enabling the Germans to creep up at night.

The Royal Scots, the Camerons and the Black Watch fought throughout the day, inflicting very heavy losses.

The French defenders of Kemmel were ordered to hold out till they died rather than retreat. The command was implicitly obeyed. Hand-to-hand fighting continued long after the garrison was isolated by the enemy swarming round the base.

BRILLIANT ATTACK BY AUSTRALIANS.

London, April 26, 4.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day says:—Yesterday's brilliant counter-attack was by the Australians, who passed through sturdy British troops who were containing four times their own number and restored the situation in our favour at Villers Bretonneux, but the weight of yesterday's attack was between Wytschaete and Metern, the heaviest effort being directed against the French. I hear the French are counter-attacking this morning. Prisoners taken in the sector state they were foodless for two or three days owing to our artillery preventing supplies coming up.

Our long-range guns are particularly active on the enemy's back areas, where they are doing great execution among heavy columns of transport moving along the Ghelive-Ghelvel Road.

SITUATION SERIOUSLY WORSE.

KEMMEL OUR BEST OBSERVATION POST.

London, April 27.

It is admitted that the situation in the north has become seriously worse as a result of the past two days' fighting, as the enemy has not merely held Kemmel Hill, the best observation post on the British Front, but has spread westwards, while he has crept nearer Ypres on both sides of the canal and south-east of the town. Northwards, however, in the neighbourhood of La Clytte and Scherpenberg the attacks have been held and the position has not yet been stabilised. What happened to Villers and Hangard was not impossible in the case of Kemmel. The severity of the German losses has not yet been compensated by any strategical success. Even, if further withdrawal from Ypres is considered advisable, this will not make an immediate difference to the Channel ports. The Ypres salient was chiefly valuable as a jumping off ground for the recovery of the Flemish coast.

As this objective is at present unobtainable, the value of Ypres is now only secondary. It is important to remember that though the Germans have apparently reverted to attacks with limited objectives, as they did at Verdun, their main effort will probably still be made between Arras and Amiens, and against the British.

These local offensives are conducted in great strength. For example, it is stated that nine Divisions were used on Thursday to capture Kemmel, but on the Somme and farther south huge German forces were waiting in the hope that the Allied strength may be dissipated.

Elsewhere, the object of the enemy is to use up the Allied reserves. He has still failed to separate the British and French Armies, but a more formidable thrust than any so far launched will probably be planned in the direction of Amiens and the Somme estuary with a view to cutting off the British from the main French forces. Hence the repulse of the enemy at Villers is very important, showing that the Allies are straining every nerve to maintain the line astride the Somme. So long as this is achieved the retirements in the north are not irreparable.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THE FALL OF ST. ELOI.

6,500 PRISONERS CLAIMED.

London, April 27, 1.25 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—

We captured Mount Kemmel and threw out the English from their positions at Wytschaete and Dranoutre.

We advanced as far as Kemmelbrook, captured St. Eloi, Dranoutre and the height north-westward of Vleugelhoek.

We took over 6,500 prisoners, principally French.

The enemy re-captured Villers Bretonneux.

Further enemy counter-attacks eastward of the village and at Hangard failed.

Prisoners from this battle area now number 2,400.

A German evening official report states:—

The enemy's counter-attacks at Mount Kemmel and south of Villers Bretonneux failed heavily.

THE ZEEBRUGGE EXPLOIT.

HIGH IN THE ANNALS OF ROYAL NAVY.

THE ADMIRALTY'S THANKS.

London, April 27.

The Admiralty has issued the following order to the Fleet:—

Their Lordships express to all concerned in the gallant and successful enterprise on the Belgian Coast their high admiration of the perfect co-operation and single-minded determination to achieve the object. The disciplined, daring and singular contempt of death exhibited by those assigned to posts of the greatest danger places this exploit high in the annals of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, and will be a proud memory for the relatives of the fallen.

THE RAID ON OSTEND.

FRUITFUL RESULTS EXPECTED.

London, April 27.

It is authoritatively stated that though the shifting of the wind and smoke clouds interfered with the Ostend operation conditions, still these may have been attended with fruitful results.

Official photographs clearly show that a complete blockade has been effected of the Zeebrugge Canal.

The grand total of the casualties on the mole will be much below the complement of a battleship.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON HOLLAND.

NETHERLANDS YIELDS CONDITIONALLY.

DUTCH ARMY AND NAVY LEAVE SUSPENDED.

Amsterdam, April 27.

A telegram from The Hague states that Holland has yielded to the German demands for railway facilities across Limburg, provided the traffic is not military and that the food transported is destined for the civilians.

Leave has been stopped to the Dutch Army and Navy.

DUTCH MINISTER ARRIVES FROM BERLIN.

The Hague, April 26.

The Dutch Minister has arrived from Berlin.

BRITAIN'S POST-WAR INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

FINAL REPORT OF THE BURLEIGH COMMITTEE.

London, April 26.

The final report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on Commercial and Industrial policy after the war says in view of the shortage of the world tonnage any policy tending to check the use of the ports by foreign shipping is inexpedient although it may be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping temporarily.

The Committee do not think that any attempt to make the Empire self-supporting in respect of all raw materials is practicable or economically sound, but a selective policy is necessary, with due regard to probable military needs.

AUSTRALIA'S AID TO MOTHER COUNTRY.

FIRMS DISCHARGING UNMARRIED EMPLOYEES.

Sydney, April 26.

Messrs. Massey Harris and Co., a large manufacturing firm, are discharging their unmarried employees, declaring that they feel bound to release them for the service of the Empire.

It is reported that other firms are acting similarly.

AMERICA'S UNFALTERING DETERMINATION.

THE WAR MUST BE WON.

New York, April 26.

At the annual banquet of the American Newspapers Association, Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, declared that the war must be won, even if it required the calling up of boys under 21 or all men under 70.

Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, referring to his recent visit to Europe, affirmed that the *Entente* civilians were supremely confident of the outcome of the struggle.

FORTHCOMING IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

London, April 26.

The Press Bureau states:—The Viceroy of India has nominated Sir Satyendra Nath Sinha, to represent India in the forthcoming sessions of the Imperial War Conference and the War Cabinet.

The Maharaja of Patiala represents the Indian States at the War Conference.

[Sir Satyendra Nath Sinha also represented India on the last Imperial Conference at London.]

THE AIR MINISTRY.

SIR WILLIAM WEIR APPOINTED.

London, April 26.

The Press Bureau states that Sir William Weir succeeds Lord Rothermere.

NAVAL FIGHT IN STRAITS OF OTRANTO.

AN AUSTRIAN VERSION.

A wireless Austrian official report, issued on the night of the 22nd, says:—

Our destroyers advanced into the Otranto Straits and seriously damaged an enemy destroyer in an engagement with light forces.

GERMAN WOUNDED RETURN TO THE FRONT.

TWO AND A QUARTER MILLIONS.

Amsterdam, April 26.

In the Reichstag, General von Schultze stated that so far 2 1/4 million wounded had been able to return to the front, while 629,000 were discharged as unfit for service, including 70,000 cripples.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

GERMAN ADVICE.

Amsterdam, April 26.

Captain von Salzmann, writing to the *Vossische Zeitung* on the subject of the attack on Zeebrugge, describes it as "damned plucky," but proceeds to address a remarkable threat to Holland on the ground that the attack clearly indicates that neutrals are greatly menaced by the British.

He states that Holland can still keep out of the war, but must realise that there is an end to German patience and when her existence is at stake there cannot be hesitation. "Let Holland reflect it. In these critical hours our policy cannot deviate. There is no way out."

The *Hendelblad* urges the Government to adhere to its demand that a Dutch Commission shall investigate the use to which sand and gravel are put in Belgium before allowing their transit.

"The fact that new facilities are being asked for when an offensive is in full swing should make the Government cautious."

THE NAVAL RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

THE ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.

London, April 25.

The following is the continuation of the Admiralty narrative of the raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend, which appeared in our issue yesterday:—

Meanwhile the lower deck had become a shambles. The crew of the howitzer mounted forward had all been killed, and a second crew had been likewise destroyed, but a third crew took over the gun. The *Dafodil*, which was engaged in pressing the *Vindictive* against the mole, only lost one killed and eight wounded. Meanwhile the *Iris*, which was attempting to make fast to the mole ahead of the *Vindictive*, was in trouble as her grapples were not large enough to span the parapet. Two officers climbed ashore and sat astride the parapet trying to fasten the grapple till each was killed. The *Iris's* commander had both his legs shot off. A single shell piercing the upper deck exploded among 55 marines, killing 49 and wounding 7. Another exploded in the wardroom, used as a hospital, killing 4 officers and 26 men. Altogether, the *Iris* lost 77 killed and 105 wounded.

The storming and demolition parties on the mole met no resistance apart from intense and unremitting fire, the Germans having on the approach of the ships retired to the shore end of the mole. The demolition parties carried out the work in perfect order, destroying building after building. Meanwhile the blockships were steaming to the mouth of the canal. The *Thetis* came first, steaming into a tornado of shells from the shore batteries. The bulk of the crew had already been taken off. Unfortunately her propeller, found the port defence and this rendered her unmanageable. The batteries pounded her. She found herself sinking still hundreds of yards from the mouth of the canal. After signalling invaluable information her commander drew the charges and sank her.

A motor-launch rescued the crew of the *Thetis*, which lost five killed and five wounded. The *Isis* and *Iphigenia* were more successful. They steered straight into the canal and beached themselves, according to arrangement, one on the eastern bank where they were blown up with their sterns stretching well out across the canal. They are now lying across the canal in a V position, and it is probable that the work they set out to do has been accomplished, and the canal effectively blocked. A motor-launch brought away the crews.

Officers describe the explosion of the old submarine as the greatest they had ever seen. It tore the jetty in half and left a gap of over a hundred feet.

The claims of one of the launches to have sunk a torpedo boat alongside the jetty are supported by many observers, including the officers of H.M.S. *Vindictive*, who had seen her mast and funnel across the mole and noticed them disappear. The *North Star*, one of the three destroyers which guarded the *Vindictive* from enemy destroyers while alongside the mole, lost her way in the smoke screen, but suddenly emerged into the light of the star-shells and was sunk.

The statement in a German communiqué that only a few of the crew could be saved by the Germans is unusually accurate for the *Photo*, another of these destroyers, came up under heavy fire and rescued nearly all the crew. Throughout the operation, the monitors and siege guns in Flanders heavily bombarded the enemy's batteries.

A change of wind at Ostend served us even better than at Zeebrugge. Motorboats had already lit the approaches to the ends of the piers with calcium flares and made a smoke cloud which effectively hid the fact from the enemy. When the wind changed revealing everything to the enemy they extinguished the flares with gunfire.

This prevented the blockships finding the entrance, and as they were soon in a sinking condition they were compelled to sink themselves about 400 yards east of the piers, motor-launches removing their crews.

The difficulty of operation may be gauged from the fact that the enemy batteries from Zeebrugge to Ostend number at least 120 heavy guns which would be able to concentrate on the retiring ships during daylight to a distance of sixteen miles. This imposes as a condition of success that the operation must be carried out at night-time but not late in the night. It must take place at high water with the wind from the right quarter and a calm sea for small craft. Such an operation cannot be rehearsed beforehand, since the essence of it is secrecy.

AUSTRALIAN ASSISTANCE.

The Australian Navy was represented in the raid on Zeebrugge by an officer and eleven men who were mostly on the ships that entered the canal. Six landed and fought on the mole. All twelve escaped, being the only section of their own ship that was without casualty.

THE TITANIC STRUGGLE.

ENEMY GAINS FURTHER GROUND.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

After severe fighting throughout the day on the Bailloul-Hollebeke front against a greatly superior force, the Allied troops were compelled to give ground and the enemy gained a footing on Kemmel Hill.

Fighting in the neighbourhood of Dranoutre, Kemmel and Viestraat continues.

We carried out a minor operation at night-time westward of Merville and captured 30 prisoners.

Hostile artillery is active from the Lys to Givenchy.

We cleared the enemy out from posts south-eastward of Villers Bretonneux. The enemy gas shelled this area.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

A wireless German official message states:—

A strong French counter-attack against the height of Vleugelhoek failed heavily.

We attacked the British and French near and southward of Villers Bretonneux. Our infantry, supported by Tanks, broke through the enemy machine-gun nests.

We captured Hangard.

We advanced our lines on the heights north-westward of Cas-el.

The enemy's reserves violently counter-attacked throughout the day failing sanguinarily. Pitter fighting lasted throughout the night.

We captured 2,000 prisoners and took four guns.

INTER-ALLIED NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Paris, April 25.

The Inter-Allied Naval Committee met this morning, the French Minister of Marine presiding. France, Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan were represented.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 25.

Silver is quoted at 48d. There is a smallness of supplies and the market is firm.

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

Rome, April 26.

Stromboli is violently erupting and has set fire to the vineyards on the east part of the island.

HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Amsterdam, April 26.

Count Batthyany's attempt to form a Hungarian Cabinet has failed.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.

RUTHLESS SACRIFICE.

TROOP OF ENEMY ATTRITION.

London, April 26, 4.50 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday evening, says:—

It is useless to attempt to minimise the tactical importance of the German capture of Mount Kemmel, but it has brought the enemy plans to divide the British and French Armies no further towards a realisation.

Our brilliant victory at Villers Bretonneux has defeated the attempt to capture Amiens. Hence the past week was not so bad for us on the balance. The side which is willing to ruthlessly sacrifice its men is bound to achieve local successes, but the argument that the sacrifice is worth while cannot be sustained.

When General Nogi reduced Port Arthur, the Military critics said it had been in the terms of life which no Western General would dare face. The German High Command obviously ridicules this view. It states the slopes of Kemmel with grey corpses as thick as "the leaves of Valambrosa," and points triumphantly to the comparative handful of survivors who reached the top. We adhere to the belief that attrition by such tactics must hasten the issue in our favour, and it is encouraging to note the air of calm confidence in responsible quarters. It is reported that General Ludendorff has urgently asked for the entire Austrian Army. This is the most convincing commentary on the German wastage.

LEAVE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

DEPENDENT ON WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, April 28.

The Socialists after this complained of the calling up of Socialist clerks for field service and said the threat to send Socialists to the trenches was now general and the granting of furlough was again made dependent upon the soldiers subscribing to the War Loan.

The Conservative, von Kreth, admitted that the men of the Alsace-Lorraine Army were exceptionally treated, and said that this was due to numerous desertions.

THE BELGIAN COAST CASUALTIES.

London, April 27.

The Admiralty announces that the casualties in the Belgian Coast operations were:—

Officers: 18 killed, three died of wounds, two missing, and 29 wounded.

Men: 144 killed, 25 died of wounds, 14 missing, and 855 wounded.

THE GERMANO-DUTCH TENSION.

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

SITUATION SLIGHTLY IMPROVED.

AMSTERDAM, April 28.

Messages from The Hague indicate that the situation between Holland and Germany had slightly improved on Saturday, though the latter apparently adheres to its attitude on the question of the transport of sand and gravel.

RESOLUTE NEUTRALITY URGED.

Articles in the Dutch papers generally urge the maintenance of resolute neutrality.

The *Telegraaf* says: "If Holland is about to be threatened with the fate of Belgium the Government can be assured that the nation will rally round it in the hour of danger with the motto, 'They shall not pass.'"

The *Vaderland* suggests that the time has come to form a National Cabinet.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN PETROGRAD.

NEW EMPEROR PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, April 27.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that it is reported that a counter-revolution has broken out at Petrograd.

A Stockholm telegram says the *Aften Bladet* states that it is reported from Abo (capital of Finland) that the Grand Duke Alexander Nicholasovich has been proclaimed Emperor, and the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch as Regent.

AUSTRO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

HOSTILITY AGAINST EMPEROR KARL.

AMSTERDAM, April 28.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Vienna correspondent says that the strong movement among German parties against the Emperor Karl continues. Parliament will be asked to pass resolutions that the Austrian Foreign policy must be based upon the German alliance.

A TURKISH MISREPRESENTATION.

LONDON, April 27.

The War Office announces:—A Turkish official report of the 19th inst. stated that, upon the request of the English, a two hours' armistice was arranged to give the English an opportunity to bury a large number of their dead.

The War Office adds: This statement gives an impression of heavy British losses incurred in an unsuccessful operation, and was incorrect. The facts are as follows:—After stubborn fighting in the vicinity of Berukin, when the enemy was driven off with heavy losses, a local arrangement, not in the nature of an armistice, was made between the German officer and the British Red Cross for a collection of the wounded, the enemy having previously fired upon our parties causing a mutual abandonment of the collection of the wounded and dead.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

LORD HAMILTON DEFENDS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, April 28.

In a letter to the *Times* the Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton protests against attacks being made against Mr. Chamberlain in connection with the Mesopotamia affair and emphasises that Mr. Chamberlain had only been a few months in office and did not initiate the expedition. He sanctioned the advance to Bagdad upon the advice of his military experts and he took full responsibility for the failure of the advance, and by resigning from office summarily brushed aside the insidious suggestions of prominent politicians that he was only technically responsible.

Lord George Hamilton says that Mr. Chamberlain, as a witness, greatly impressed the Commission by the breadth of his view and the fearless acceptance of responsibility. He left the Commission room a bigger man than he entered it. The War Cabinet has many questions to settle arising directly from the war but which, in character and consequences, are more civil than military, more political than strategical.

Lord George Hamilton is glad to think that Mr. Chamberlain's ability, experience and courage will be utilised in dealing with this class of problem.

LICHNOWSKY'S PROSECUTION SANCTIONED.

AMSTERDAM, April 28.

A Berlin message states that the Prussian Upper House has sanctioned the first District Court of Berlin to criminally prosecute Prince Lichnowsky for communicating his Memorandum to his friends.

AUSTRIAN ARCHBISHOP'S TREASON.

AMSTERDAM, April 28.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Archbishop of Ljubljana will be ecclesiastically prosecuted for heading the southern Slavic political movement, which seeks to break away from the Austrian Empire.

BY-ELECTION AT KEIGHLEY.

PACIFIST SNOWED UNDER.

LONDON, April 28.

In the bye-election at Keighley the Liberal Coalitionist, Mr. Somervell, secured 4,873 votes and the Labourite, Mr. Bland, 294.

Mr. Bland advocated peace by negotiation.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 25.

The Silver Market is quiet.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, April 29.

In their weekly Silver Report, Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. state:—

The price has now reached a point at which silver is costing a dollar per fine ounce to America and can be supplied to this market at a reasonable profit, including insurance, carriage, etc. Unless something unexpected happens, probably future movements will be on a very limited scale.

OPIUM FROM LONDON TO SHANGHAI.

MR. BALFOUR EXPLAINS.

LONDON, April 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Stephen Collins regarding opium smuggled into Shanghai from London in October and November last year, Mr. Balfour stated that Privy Council licences were granted for a consignment of water softener and soft soap in which opium was concealed. There was no reason to doubt the truth of the statements made on the relative shipping documents and a Customs examination did not suggest any suspicions.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RENEWED OFFENSIVE.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE HELD.

LONDON, April 27.

'Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There has been great reciprocal artillery activity during the night on the whole battle-front northward of the Lys River. Fighting in this area yesterday was very severe, the enemy repeatedly making determined attempts to develop the advantage he gained on the previous day. After many hours of fluctuating battle, the enemy's advance was held at all points, heavy casualties being inflicted.

The enemy's assaults from Loos to Le Cigne were pressed with extreme violence. Three attacks were beaten off with great enemy loss, to be succeeded by a fourth attempt carrying Loos village. Our Allies counter-attacked in the evening and drove out the enemy, regaining possession of the village.

At other points all the enemy's attacks were repulsed.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

There was fierce fighting northward of Kemmel village and in the neighbourhood of Voormezele, which, after a prolonged struggle, remains in our possession.

The enemy heavily attacked in the afternoon, our positions on the ridge of the wood south-westward of Voormezele and was completely repulsed. We took some hundreds of prisoners.

In local fighting, yesterday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Ginchy we took forty prisoners.

Fighting continued throughout the afternoon and evening to our advantage. Our line was advanced at certain points. We broke up a hostile attack accompanied by Tanks in the afternoon. We took, in this area, over nine hundred prisoners.

We carried out successful raids at night time in the neighbourhood of the Arleux-Vieux-Berguin sector, taking twenty prisoners.

FRENCH RECAPTURE LOST GROUND.

FURIOUS STRUGGLES.

LONDON, April 27.

A French communiqué states:—We counter-attacked the Germans at Villers Bretonneux to south of the Luce in the morning and re-captured much of the ground lost yesterday despite a desperate resistance by the enemy who was strongly reinforced.

We captured the monument south of Villers, penetrated Hangard wood and captured the western part of Hangard village. The battle lasted all day and continued. It was exceptionally violent and the Germans attempted to wrest our gains from us at all costs. Despite heavy losses from our fire at each attempt, their battalions attacked seven times at the northern Hangard wood without causing the French to budge. The struggle was equally furious at Hangard village, which twice changed hands.

We captured and retained the orchard south of Loos.

ENEMY'S POLICY OF ALTERNATING BLOWS.

HEAVY FIGHTING ROUND HANGARD.

LONDON, April 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at midnight on 24th inst., says:—

Pursuing his policy of alternating blows the enemy attacked southward of the Somme this morning after an artillery preparation which left no doubt as to his intention. The main objective was against the junction point of the French and British Armies north of Hangard. A subsidiary blow was delivered against the new French positions south of the river Luce suggesting that the Germans wished to thrust a wedge between the French and British towards Amiens or to wipe out the Hangard salient on which so many attacks have been broken.

The artillery attacked our front for sixteen miles between Bismont-sur-Ancre and Ailly-sur-Noye. Gas-shells were hurled upon the French and British batteries throughout the night, whose fire, however, was unheeded. Towards morning the enemy fire was intensified reaching a degree of violence by seven o'clock, not experienced since the morning of March 21st.

An infantry attack was launched at 7.30 on an eight-mile front from between Bretonneux and Senecaux Wood on the south bank of the Luce. Very heavy fighting on a purely French front raged around Hangard, where our line curves in a narrow salient. By mid-afternoon the enemy fought his way into the village, capturing the woods northward of it and the French re-took Hill 99 overlooking the village. The Hill appears to be still ours.

The Germans have re-taken Hill 63 southward of the Luce and overlooking the Avre valley and the Luce, and have fought up to the village of Hailly, thereby advancing a mile. Their assaults on Hill 82 were repulsed after very severe fighting.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

TACTICAL BRITISH RETIREMENT ON STREUMA VALLEY.

LONDON, April 27.

A British official message from Salonika states:—We withdrew, unmolested, on the 18th inst. from the advanced villages in the Streuma Valley, occupied on the 18th, and the enemy subsequently shelled the villages.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTION IN ADRIATIC SEA.

AUSTRIAN DESTROYERS PUT TO FLIGHT.

LONDON, April 27.

The Admiralty reports that two of our destroyers, on the 22nd inst., encountered and engaged five Austrian destroyers, in the Adriatic Sea. The enemy fled to the shelter of the fortified port of Durazzo, pursued by our destroyers who were reinforced by five more British and one French destroyers. The chase continued until after midnight when they lost touch with the enemy.

Our casualties were seven killed and nineteen wounded. It is not known what damage was done to the enemy. A British air force, on the 23rd, dropped a ton of bombs, securing good results, on the seaplane base at Durazzo. All our machines returned.

THE GERMAN DEMANDS ON HOLLAND.

USE OF THE LIMBURG RAILWAY CONCEDED.

LONDON, April 27.

The *Times* states that Holland has acquiesced to the German demand for use of the Limburg railway, stipulating that it must not be used for military purposes. Moreover, Germany has made another embarrassing demand as regards shipping facilities, particulars of which have not transpired.

DUTCH SECRET SESSION CONSIDERS POSITION.

The Limburg railway connects the Dusseldorf region with Antwerp via Roermond and West.

The Dutch Second Chamber has been considering the situation in secret session. It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina received the Dutch Minister from Berlin in special audience.

The Commander at Amsterdam has forbidden soldiers on furlough to travel except on return to their garrisons.

RUMOURED FAILURE OF GERMAN DUTCH BANK.

AMSTERDAM, April 27.

There is much excitement on the Exchange owing to a rumour that a big German-Dutch banking firm, said to be particularly interested in the Dutch-Indian trade, has failed.

LICHNOWSKY'S MEMOIR.

AMSTERDAM, April 26.

In the Prussian Lower House, the Socialist Herr Hofer, said that Prince Lichnowsky's memoir proved that the German Government was responsible for the war.

The Vice-President called Herr Hofer to order.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep-seated cough of the adult, the croup and whooping cough of the children. The issue, bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GERMAN BRUTALITIES IN UKRAINE.

FEELING IN THE REICHSSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, April 29.

Despite close censorship, the report of the discussion of the Main Committee of the Reichstag reveals a remarkable uprising of feeling among various parties, not only Socialists, against the military administration which was outspokenly criticised as regards German brutalities in Ukraine and Belgium and its arbitrary conduct and administration in intervening in the Finnish civil war in favour of a definite party.

Replying to the criticisms, Count von Grose endeavoured to 'ulay' the discontent as regards the confiscation of Ukrainian peasants' grain and the wholesale massacre of recalcitrant farmers. He said the action of the military had been in the interest of German commerce.

During the subsequent debate, although the particulars are not specified, the gravest charges were made as regards German "autocratic measures and shocking procedures" in Ukraine. Herr Arents, a Deputy, said that, if the statements which had been made were true, it would be necessary to inquire further, and he proposed a special sitting for this purpose on Tuesday with the Chancellor present.

GERMANY'S POLICY IN THE EAST A DISGRACE.

According to the *Vormerter*, the Military have been severely criticised in the Reichstag as regards their policy in the East and West.

Herr Ledebour asked if it was true that great numbers of German soldiers were stationed in Flanders. Shouts from the Right prevented the reply being heard.

Herr Scheidemann, complaining of the severity of the censorship, instanced the suppression of reports of the proceedings of the 'Alsace-Lorraine Landtag.'

Herr Muller, Progressive, sarcastically commented on the conflicting German and British accounts of the Zebrugges affair.

Herr Botheim, another Progressive, declared that Germany's policy in the East was a disgrace.

Herr Noske, Socialist, affirmed that public institutions in Ukraine were openly insulted by the Military Command who actually instructed soldiers to regard the abolition of democratic institutions as their main task. The soldiers in some cases revolted against such demands.

Herr Ledebour asked why Germany was invading the Crimea.

No reply was given.

FINLAND AND GERMANY.

A SIGNIFICANT WAIT.

LONDON, April 26.

Reuter is informed that a delegation of the Finnish Socialist Republic has protested to the Allies as follows:—The leaders of the anti-revolutionary White Guard of Finland have publicly declared themselves unable to crush the workers and the Government without the aid of German militarists in return for which they have sold the country to Germany, who began military occupation and the destruction of the whole labour movement and permitted the systematic murder of war prisoners and wounded in hospitals and non-combatant leaders.

BOMBS DROPPED IN MARCH.

COMPARATIVE BRITISH AND GERMAN AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, April 27.

The Press Bureau states that British aircraft during March dropped 33,099 bombs in the day-time and 13,080 at night-time on the enemy's lines opposite our front in France. The enemy dropped 517 during the day-time and 1,948 at night-time in the area occupied by the British.

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

53 MILES OF HEDJAZ RAILWAY OCCUPIED.

LONDON, April 27.

A Hadjaz official message from Palestine says:—The troops of the King of Hedjaz during the week ending 24th April occupied fifty-three miles of the Hedjaz railway line, southward of Maan.

DUTCH EXPORTS OF TIN.

AN EMBARGO.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Holland has placed an embargo on the exportation from the Dutch East Indies of tin and tin ore.

Henceforth the United States must rely on Bolivia for supplies.

AMERICA'S LIBERTY LOAN.

TWO BILLION DOLLARS MARK PASSED.

NEW YORK, April 27.

Liberty Loan Day closed with the greatest enthusiasm. Subscriptions are pouring in from everywhere. It is estimated that the two billion dollars mark has been passed and that the Loan will ultimately be over-subscribed.

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YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have, hitherto, all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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POST-WAR TRADE.
REPORT OF LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH'S COMMITTEE.
LONDON, April 27.
The following is the concluding portion of the report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on Great Britain's Post War Industrial Policy:—
The Committee deem it unwise to aim at the exclusion of foreign (other than the present enemy) capital from sharing in the development of the Empire. It recommends legislation compelling the disclosure of foreign interests in particular cases and that mineral and other properties be not secured by foreign companies in order to prevent their development, and check competition in supply, and that Dominion and Colonial Governments should have measures of control over the working of properties where commodities of great Imperial importance are concerned.
The Committee recommend the adoption of a uniform policy by the Governments concerned. It does not recommend special restrictions on the participation of aliens commercially or industrially, but pilots and patent agents should be British-born and the registration of foreign commercial travellers should be considered. Alien enemies should be temporarily subject to Police regulations after the war.
The Committee disapprove the establishment of an Imperial Bank of Industry, but suggest Government action to safeguard the development of pivotal industries. The future British economic policy should include a serious attempt to meet the declared wishes of the Dominions, Colonies and India for the readjustment and development of their economic relations with the United Kingdom; also an effort to develop trade between the Empire and the Allies.
Subject to the Allies agreeing, the present enemy countries shall not, at least temporarily, be allowed to trade with the Empire unrestrictedly as before the war or on equal terms to Allies and neutrals.
The Committee recommend action similar to the Canadian against dumping goods. Preferential treatment should be accorded to the Overseas Empire in respect to Customs duties now or hereafter imposed in the United Kingdom. Other forms of Imperial preference should be considered. Protection should be afforded a certain number of industries on the recommendation of a strong independent Board.

THE ZEEBRUGGE RAID.
CREATES A STIR IN GERMANY.
AMSTERDAM, April 28.
Articles in the German papers reflect the deep impression created in Germany by the Zebrugges raid. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, *Tagesschau* and *Count Beventlow* in the *Tagesschau* praise the skill and extraordinary bravery of the British. Though they follow the official reports, representing the attack as a failure, all assume that the attack was repeated on a greater scale.

INTER-ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.
VOTES ADDRESS OF ADMIRALTY TO BRITISH NAVY.
PARIS, April 28.
The Inter-Allied Naval Council has terminated by voting an address of admiration to the British Navy for the magnificent coöperation and courage during the attack on Ostend and Zebrugges.
The total output on the Kaiser's Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 24th April amounted to 61,316 tons, the sales during the period, to 4,182 tons.

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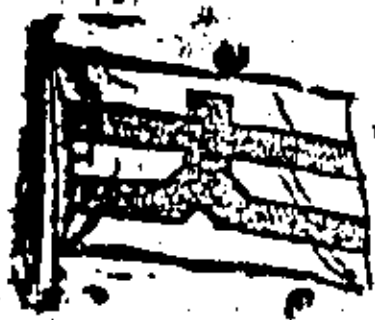
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"JOSHIN MARU".....Tuesday, 30th April at 9 a.m.

"CHICAGO MARU".....Monday, 6th May at 3 p.m.

"MEXICO MARU".....Wednesday, 22nd May at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU".....Tuesday, 30th April at 9 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 5th May at Noon.

"KANO MARU".....Sunday, 12th May at 10 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is in the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI & SHANGHAI	SUNSHINE	Apr. 30, at 3 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	HONGKOW	May 1, at Noon
SHANGHAI	TAMUO	May 2, at Noon
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	May 3, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	THURSDAY, May 2, Daylight
HAIPHONG	TAOSANG	THURSDAY, May 2, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, May 3, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	KUENSANG	FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

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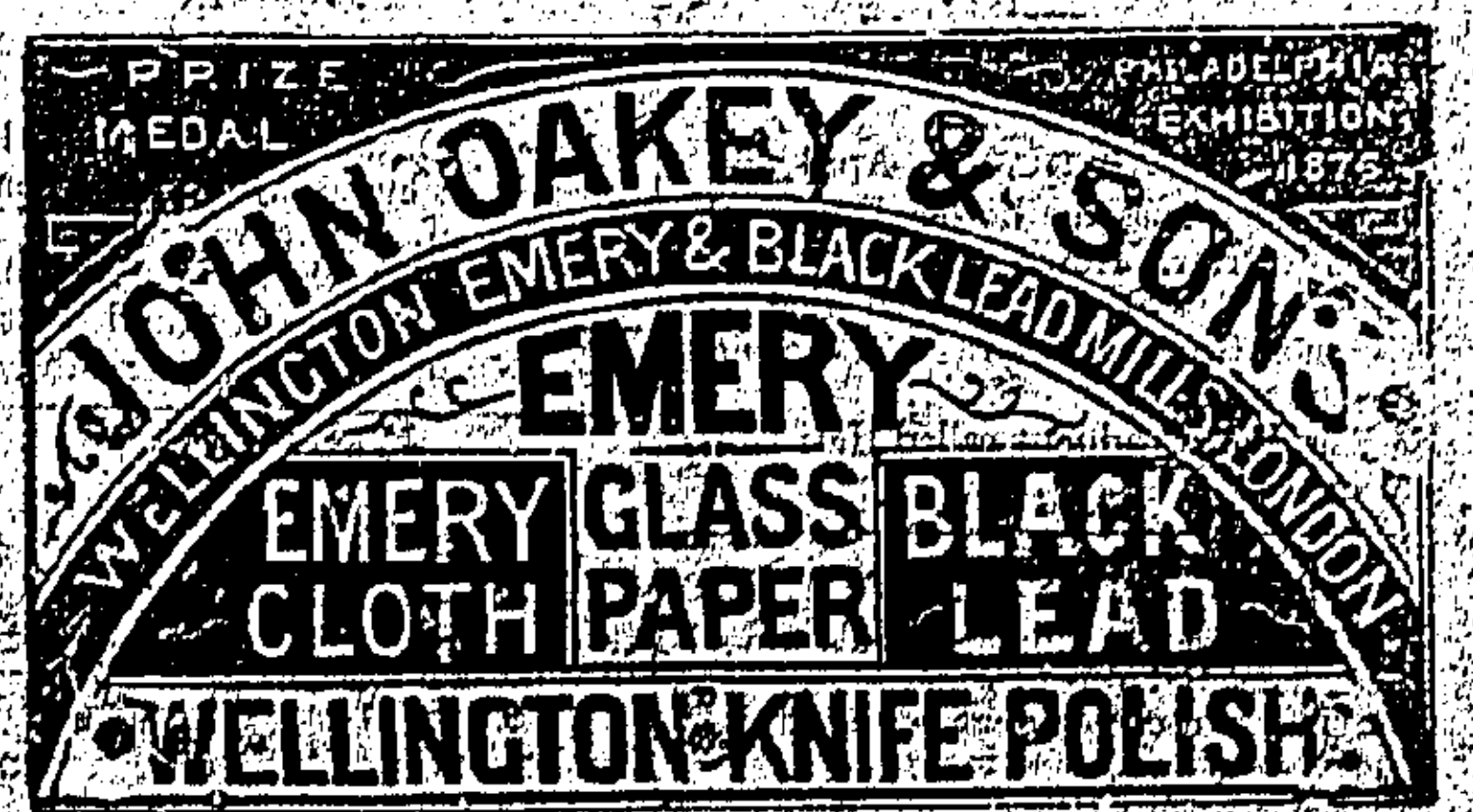
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Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the overlying steamer for Calcutta and London.

Passage will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARK,
Superintendent

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 3418

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "KAGA MARU" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted on mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd May, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Hongkong, April 27, 1918. 354

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